

# WATER RESERVATIONS P. P. RESERVATION

tes to Mandatories—Vote Is  
to 4, Democrats Withdraw-  
g Their Former Opposition  
Hitchcock Does Not Vote

Washington, Feb. 26.—The republican  
ation regarding mandatories, at-  
to the peace treaty last Novem-  
ber, was re-adopted by a vote of 38  
in the Senate today after the admin-  
istrators had withdrawn their  
objection to it.

At the first time a qualification of  
peace had been adopted with the  
rejection of the mandatories, the  
first time more than two-thirds

of the Senate membership had  
voted in opposition to the treaty.  
The result was not generally  
regarded as indicating a sudden break  
in the situation, however, since the  
majority had agreed in the recent  
Hitchcock conference to accept without

any amendments and 38 republicans  
recorded in favor of the reservation  
Senator Hitchcock had declared on  
floor that the effect would be only  
to place a principle already established  
in the treaty itself under federal  
protection in substance that no  
treaty could be accepted by the United  
States without the consent of Congress,  
four who voted in the negative were

Mr. Jones, New Mexico, Kendrick,  
Idaho, Montana, and Williams,  
Maine, all democrats. Explaining his  
Senator Walsh declared he had "not  
highest objection to the reservation  
that it is unnecessary." Senator  
Cock did not vote.

tion of the reservation came after  
the Senate had been ordered to  
keep it continuously under con-  
sideration until disposed of, had  
been to another all-day attack by  
reconcilable opponents. Senators  
and Reed led the assault, the lat-  
ter a non-reconciler, and the day  
criticizing President Wilson's ap-  
point yesterday of Baldrige Colby  
secretary of state. Mr. Colby was  
defeated by Senator Ashurst.

though the much debated article ten  
amendment preceded that relating to  
the reservation, the Senate order  
was put over on motion of Sen-  
ator Lodge, to be considered after all  
the have been voted on. There are  
on the list, and action has been  
so far on only two.

reservation before the Senate when  
Senator Hitchcock had been rejected  
in November, but it was not  
to a vote.

new reservation, providing that  
the reservation would not be binding  
unless President formally transmitted it  
to the House, was rejected by a  
vote of 38 to 19.

Senator Lodge, who had been  
re-elected, provided that the  
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# WILSON STICKS TO PREVIOUS DECISION IN ADRIATIC MATTER

Notifies Allied Premiers That Unless Settlement  
Is Based on Agreement of December 9 He  
"Must Take Under Serious Consideration"  
Withdrawal of Peace Treaty and French  
Alliance from the U. S. Senate—Correspon-  
dence Made Public

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Wilson  
in his reply to the British and French  
premiers on the Adriatic question adheres  
to his previous decision that unless the  
terms of settlement are returned to the  
provisions of the agreement on December  
9, the United States will not be bound  
by the withdrawal of the treaty of  
Versailles and the French alliance from  
the Senate.

The response of the premier was dis-  
patched from London today, but had not  
been received to-night in Washington.  
With the exception of this note, the  
exchange on the subject was made pub-  
lic today by the state department.

**PRESIDENT'S FIRST PROTEST**  
President Wilson's note of January 12,  
in protest against the new Adriatic set-  
tlement proposed by the premier under  
date of January 10, asked whether it was  
the intention of the British and French  
governments in the future to dispose of  
the various questions the result of the  
treaty of Versailles and the French alliance  
of the United States, adding that Clemenceau and Lloyd George must  
realize there were features in the pro-  
posed peace settlement which could not  
be acceptable to this government.

**PREMIERS' REPLY**  
Lloyd George and Clemenceau replying  
under date of January 23 disclaimed any  
intention of making a definite settlement  
without the views of the United States,  
but have taken it up at the point at  
which it was left when Under-Secretary  
Polk returned to Washington. They re-  
plied they felt "practically every im-  
portant point of the joint memorandum  
under date of January 10 remained un-  
touched," and added that "only two or  
three alterations and both these are to be  
advantage of Jugo-Slavia."

The British and French premiers argued  
that the disappearance of the free state  
of Fiume would result in 300,000 Jugo-  
Slavs being transferred to the hands of  
the Albanians, and that the Albanian  
settlement was such as to afford  
satisfaction "to the necessary require-  
ments of all parties concerned." They  
characterized it as a fair settlement of  
"a difficult and dangerous question" and  
"in the event of its not being ac-  
cepted, they would be driven to support  
the enforcement of the treaty of London  
which is satisfactory to nobody."

Both premiers disclaimed any intent to  
"show the slightest discourtesy to the  
United States" or that they "wished to  
conceal their action in any way." As  
President Wilson was not at the confer-  
ence, they said, they thought the best plan  
to proceed with the best negotiations  
and communicate the results to the United  
States.

**PRESIDENT CAN SEE IT**  
President Wilson's reply of February  
19 said he could not "believe that a solu-  
tion containing provisions which already  
had been rejected by the Senate and  
which would be such as to afford  
satisfaction "to the necessary require-  
ments of all parties concerned." They  
characterized it as a fair settlement of  
"a difficult and dangerous question" and  
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cepted, they would be driven to support  
the enforcement of the treaty of London  
which is satisfactory to nobody."

President Wilson's note said that where-  
as the agreement of December 9 excluded  
every form of Italian sovereignty over  
Fiume he could not "avoid the conclusion"  
that the agreement of January 14 "opens  
the way for Italian control of Fiume's  
foreign affairs."

"Italy's unjust demands," said the  
President, "have been condemned by the  
French and British governments in  
terms no less severe than those em-  
ployed by the American government."  
While there is thus substantial  
agreement as to the injustice and in-  
convenience of Italy's claims there is  
to the contrary, the President said, "Italy's  
friends should resist her im-

portant demands for alien territories  
to which she can present no valid title."  
The American government, the Presi-  
dent's note said, "feels that it cannot  
sacrifice the principles for which it en-  
tered the war to gratify the improper  
ambitions of one of its associates, or to  
purchase a temporary appearance of calm  
in the Adriatic at the price of a future  
world configuration. It is unwilling to  
recognize either an unjust settlement  
based on a secret treaty, the terms of  
which are inconsistent with the new world  
conditions, or an unjust settlement ar-  
rived at by employing that secret treaty  
as an instrument of coercion."

The President wound up his note by  
saying that if the maximum conces-  
sions made in the memorandum of De-  
cember 9 could be accepted "the Presi-  
dent desires to say that he must take  
under serious consideration the with-  
drawal of the treaty of Versailles and the  
agreement between the United  
States and France (the Franco-American  
alliance which are now before the  
Senate and permitting the terms of  
the European settlement to be inde-  
pendently established and enforced by  
the associated governments."

**MILLERAND'S RETORT**  
Millerand, who had succeeded Clemenceau  
as premier of France, and  
Lloyd George replied under date of  
23, saying there was no foundation for  
the assumption that the new settle-  
ment involves "a capitulation to the  
Italian point of view as opposed to the  
Jugo-Slavs."

The premiers remarked that Presi-  
dent Wilson had "ignored the great  
advantage conferred on Jugo-Slavia  
at the same time."

In their discussions they had found,  
they said, that "nobody desired the  
consummation of the treaty of London  
and that 'the net upshot' of  
the agreement was to give Jugo-  
Slavia 150,000 more Jugo-Slavs than  
the original proposal."

The premiers found "difficulty in  
understanding the present attitude of  
the United States," and hoped their ex-  
planations would lead to re-considera-  
tion of President Wilson's attitude.  
They disclaimed any desire "to force a  
settlement unacceptable to the Presi-  
dent of the United States" and added  
they would not attempt to insist on its  
enforcement until after hearing his views.

**PRESIDENT DOES NOT BUDGE**  
President Wilson's note of February 24,  
the last diplomatic paper in the record,  
begins by saying the President "feels that  
in the present circumstances he has not  
choice but to maintain the position he  
has taken all along," and reiterates the  
principles enunciated on America's entry  
into the war. He adds: "In the opinion  
of the American government the terms  
of the peace settlement must continue  
to be formulated upon the basis of the  
principles for which America entered the  
war." By writing into the treaty of Ver-  
sailles articles which he considered  
the President said his position was that  
the powers associated against Germany  
had "foregone all territorial aggression  
and all interference with the free political  
self-determination of the peoples of the  
world." The President's reply says that  
the President has accepted the principle  
of the free state of Fiume, but that  
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President's note says that while "the  
three-fold division of Albania in the  
British agreement might be most ac-  
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# MEXICAN BANDITS KILL AMERICAN

Raid Camp on American Side  
and Slay Alexander Fraser,  
Mining Engineer—His Brother  
Fatally Wounded

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 26.—Deputy  
sheriffs from Santa Cruz county and  
a posse from Tucson with bloodhounds,  
crossed the international line into  
Mexico last night in pursuit of the  
bandits who killed Alexander Fraser  
yesterday on his brother's ranch.

A raid yesterday on their store at Mon-  
tana Camp.

General M. M. Diquez, new military  
commander of the State of Sonora to  
which he came yesterday, American  
consul at Nogales, Sonora, of his col-  
league, the United States, he was

The posse is on the trail of Ezequiel  
Lara, a companion, and is headed for  
Sonora in northern Sonora. Troops  
from Camp Stephen D. Little have been  
sent to the scene of the killing.

The body of Alexander Fraser was  
brought here yesterday. He was 35  
years old and one of the best known  
mining engineers in the southwest and  
in Mexico. He was a member of the In-  
stitute of Mining Engineers of New  
York City. He was born in Canada, a  
citizen of the United States. He was  
a part owner in the Geneva Times, of  
Geneva, N. Y., and with his brother had  
large mining interests in Santa Cruz  
county.

John A. Fraser was associated with the  
bandits in the mining business, who is  
thought to be the leader of the band.  
The army base hospital said. His wife and  
children are enroute to his bedside from  
San Diego.

The sheriff's office stated that the pos-  
sible bandits on the trail of the fugitives  
may have come up with them before  
the night of the killing. The country  
is very rough and travel is exceedingly  
difficult.

Means of communication are out of  
reach, the posse, it is believed.  
Deputy General Diquez accompanied by  
the Mexican consul here and the mayor  
of Nogales, Sonora, called late yester-  
day on American Consul Francis J. Dyer  
and expressed regret over the murderous  
attack.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 26.—Troop A  
of the Tenth Cavalry, with headquarters  
at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is scouring  
the country around Ruby, Arizona, for  
some clue to the bandits who killed Alex-  
ander Fraser, a mining engineer, and his  
brother, John R. Fraser, Colonel W. A. Holbrook,  
southern department chief of staff, said  
to-night.

Under existing orders, the troops, who  
are negroes, can follow a "hot trail" into  
Mexico, but they are not permitted to  
cross the border. No report of the discovery  
of a "hot trail" has been received at the  
department headquarters yet, he added.

**OHIO'S PREFERENCE  
PRIMARY CLOSES**  
Harding, Wood, Garfield and Baird,  
Presidential Candidates

Columbus, O., Feb. 27.—Entries in  
Ohio's presidential preference primary  
closed today with four avowed republican  
candidates and three democrats in the  
race. All filed declarations with the sec-  
retary of State.

The republican candidates are United  
States Senator Warren G. Harding; Ma-  
jor General Leonard Wood; James R. Gar-  
field and Louis A. Baird of Washington,  
D. C.

The democratic candidates are Governor  
James M. Cox, former governor James  
E. Campbell and James O. Monroe of Chi-  
cago.

These lists, however, are expected to be  
narrowed down to two persons, Har-  
ding and Wood, and one democrat, Gov-  
ernor Cox, before time for printing the  
ballots arrives.

James R. Garfield is expected to with-  
draw his candidacy being only a formal-  
ity in order to give candidates for Wood  
delegates a chance to express their sec-  
ond choice. The same is true of James  
E. Campbell on the democratic ticket.

Besides the presidential candidates there  
will be also a republican preferential  
ballot for vice-president. There are two  
candidates, William Grant Webster of  
New York and Elwood Washington of  
Hammond, Indiana. Secretary of State  
Smith said their names will go on the  
ballot.

Governor Cox is assured of Ohio's solid  
electoral vote of 48 votes at the San Francisco  
convention.

Chief interest in the primary, to be held  
April 27, will be the fight between Senator  
Harding and General Wood. A full slate  
of delegates, both district and at large,  
have filed for Harding as first choice  
and practically all for Wood as second  
choice.

**SECOND VICTIM OF  
MEXICAN RAIDERS DIES**  
Nogales, Ariz., March 1.—The death  
here early today of J. A. Fraser, Ameri-  
can storekeeper of Ruby postoffice, 20  
miles from here, increased the death toll  
as a result of a raid by Mexican bandits  
on Fraser's general store Friday to two.  
The victim was a son of Alexander Fraser  
and business partner, died Friday shortly  
after the attack.

Ray Earheart, sheriff of Santa Cruz  
county, returned today after an unsuccess-  
ful chase after the two bandits.

Colonel E. C. Carr, commanding  
the Nogales military district, de-  
clared today he was convinced the  
Mexican military authorities in Sonora  
were doing their utmost to apprehend  
the culprits. He repeated his denial that  
any American troops should cross the  
line.

Colonel Carrahan, added he did not be-  
lieve there would be any punitive expedi-  
tion into Mexico as the result of the at-  
tack on the Fraser brothers.

**AMENDMENT TO LEVER  
LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL**  
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26.—The amend-  
ment to the Lever food control act was de-  
clared unconstitutional by the United States  
District Judge Farris here today when  
he sustained a demurrer of the defense  
and dismissed the case of the L. Cohen  
Grocery company, which was charged with  
making an unjust profit on sugar.

The L. Cohen Grocery company was ac-  
cused of charging a wholesale price of  
12 cents a pound for sugar sold last  
November.

The court held that the amendment to  
the Lever food control act violated the  
sixth amendment of the Constitution,  
which requires that all citizens shall be  
informed of charges against them.

Judge Farris made the ruling at the con-  
clusion of the testimony in the case. He  
took up the conflict with the sixth  
amendment to the Constitution, saying  
the Lever act was unconstitutional.

The amendment was vague and un-  
certain and gave the government legisla-  
tive powers to courts and juries and  
that it did not provide for informing de-  
fendants of the charges against them.

Carry home the little purchases. That  
is the new spirit—the spirit of self-help.  
It is a fine spirit, and makes for better  
conditions in the world.

# PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF RAILROAD BILL

Under the so-called railroad reor-  
ganization bill, which has governed  
the return of the transportation sys-  
tem to private ownership, but little  
jurisdiction is retained by the govern-  
ment. Under its terms the Interstate  
Commerce Commission is given great-  
er power to control rates and com-  
pulsory arbitration of labor disputes is  
required. The government also re-  
tains certain amount of control over  
their bond issues, but at the same time  
insures a fixed percentage of profit  
and makes it possible for the corpora-  
tions to secure loans from a federal  
fund set aside for that purpose.

Practically, the bill authorizes the  
President to settle all questions, in-  
cluding compensation, and appropriates  
\$300,000,000 for this purpose.

Provides guarantee of "standard re-  
turn" to carriers for a period of six  
months after the termination of fed-  
eral control.

Creates a revolving fund of \$300,-  
000,000 for making new loans to car-  
riers.

Creates a railroad labor board and  
other machinery for the amicable set-  
tlement of disputes between employers  
and employees.

Directs the Interstate Commerce  
Commission to fix rates that will pro-  
vide for two years 5 per cent re-  
turns to the railroads on the value of  
the aggregate railway property devoted  
to the public use.

Provides that if any carrier earns  
in any year a net operating income  
in excess of six per cent, one-half of  
such excess must be placed in a reserve  
fund and the other half must be paid  
into a general contingent fund to be  
used to make loans to carriers.

Gives to the Interstate Commerce  
Commission the power to regulate the  
issue of railroad securities.

Increases the Interstate Commerce  
Commission from nine to 11 members  
and their salaries from \$10,000 to \$12,-  
000.

**WOULD REPEAL  
DRY AMENDMENT**  
Feature of Platform Adopted by New  
York State Democrats

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Speedy repeal  
of the federal prohibition amendment,  
immediate ratification of the peace treaty  
with Germany, and the repeal of the  
destructive reservations were advocated  
in the platform adopted by the unofficial  
democratic State convention here today.

Complete enfranchisement of women  
and that they be given full and equal  
representation in party affairs and the  
means of curbing radicalism are urged.

Endorsement of the national and State  
administrations is included in the plat-  
form.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—New York State  
democrats, through their delegates as-  
sembled in unofficial convention here to-  
day, selected the delegates-at-large, and  
the alternate-at-large to the democratic  
national convention at San Francisco,  
adopted a party platform, and, by resolu-  
tion, instructed the delegation at San  
Francisco to vote as a unit on all matters.

The delegates-at-large, and the alternate-  
at-large, selected after long hours of  
conference, compromise  
and capitulation, are:

Governor Alfred E. Smith and Miss  
Elizabeth Marbury of New York, Miss  
Harriet May Mills of Syracuse and Louis  
Debecker of Buffalo.

**NEW ENGLAND ROADS  
CURTAIL SERVICE**  
Boston, March 1.—New England rail-  
roads inaugurated their return to private  
ownership today by curtailing passenger  
train service on several lines as a means  
of expediting needed fuel and food de-  
liveries delayed by the recent storms and  
freezes. Fifty-one trains were taken  
off by the New York, New Haven &  
Hartford railroad and although the other  
roads made fewer cuts in service, they  
changed their schedules to give freight  
transportation the preference.

Nearly normal service, consistent with  
the new schedules, was possible on most  
of the lines, as a result of the efforts  
of the railroad employees and volun-  
teers to dig out the snow-covered  
freight yards and junction points on Sat-  
urday and yesterday. Several branch lines  
were operated to-day for the first time  
since last Wednesday and it was an-  
nounced with a continuation of  
favorable weather, normal service  
would be possible before the end of the  
week.

Officials of the New Haven road an-  
nounced the start of a concerted drive  
to move the 4,000 freight cars stalled in  
yards and siding. The sending of  
their cars to their destinations will re-  
move the danger of the food shortage al-  
ready being felt in many of the smaller  
cities and towns in this district.